show only an average of two persons for

the thirty days of the experiment, while in most of the uptown libraries and those situated among the more prosperous classes,

twenty-five is the maximum. At the Riv

ington branch, on the other hand, the even-

ing attendance between 9 and 10 averages

But the East Side has ever been book

'It would be useless for me to say that

the intellectual needs of the Fast Side in-crease as time goes on," said the librarian

of an East Side branch, "for the simple

reason that there never has been a time

when the people there were not absolutely

library on every block it would be largely

room attendance for one year at Rivington

street was 50.710, Chatham Square, 25,822;

Bond street, 46.751, and the circulation of

books for home use by classes at the three

branches was respectively 77,163, 200,973 and

"The library department supplies books

in twelve living foreign lauguages, with a

total, approximately, of 40,000 volumes. In the case of the less common tongues

the policy has been to concentrate the

books as far as possible in one or two

branches, located in the parts of the city

where the tongues are spoken. Thus the

"Just to give a few figures, the reading

hungry for knowledge. If there were a

150, and on Sunday afternoons 200.

bungry.

attended.

That constant thieving goes on year | books a month are circulated, the statistics after year in the public libraries of New York, was one of the statements made by Mr. Bostwick, superintendent of the lublenberg branch, in West Twentythird street, in the course of an interview about New York libraries and their fre-

Statistics for the present year have not yet been published," he said, "but they are not likely to vary much from those of the last census. The loss of books for seventeen branches, as reported in the last census, was 5,211 volumes, a decrease of 684, or about 11 per cent, on the previous record. In this group are included two branches, the George Bruce and the Ottendorfer, whose shelves have been partially closed on this account, an act which has evidently reduced the loss, though not so greatly as might have been expected.

Outside these seventeen branches, four more, Harlem, Webster, Rivington street Tottenville, gave at the same time their reports of missing volumes, a total of 1,192. No complete list is to be had of the losses of the former five branches of the Cathedral library, which consolidated not long ago, or of the libraries organized and opened during the current year. Consequently exact figures of the total loss cannot be given, but it approximates 7,000

"There are two classes of thieves, and they are equally proficient in their work. One is the professional criminal who steals books and lives on the proceeds of his sales to second hand bookshops and collectors. The other is the boy, the immature thief, who steals partly from mischief,

partly from sheer deviltry. "Cases of the second class are usually handled in the Children's Court. The Judges seem to show leniency toward this particular form of annexation, and often the boy is reprimanded and sentence is suspended, which means that he is liable to



A LOVER OF THE CLASSICS.

regard his offense as rather a trivial one and to repeat it in course of time.

"It is the easiest thing in the world to slip a book into the pocket under the coat. The attendants are lynx-eyed, but no one library could possibly furnish enough employees to guard every volume and watch every

"The question has often come up at the committee meetings whether the open-shelf system is not conductive to this form of theft, and whether the old time method of the closed shelves would not obviate it. But the great gain to the general public from the open shelf is so apparent that even counting the annual losses, there are few of us who would advocate guarding the volumes by closing the shelves. "Little by little the public will be educated

to the point of realizing that stealing books is just as great a crime as robbery of the other kind, and that will decrease the loss

The newest feature of the year's work is

greater part of the Russian and Hebrew collection is at East Broadway, the Rumanian at Rivington street, the Yiddish at Rivington street and Chatham Square, the Hungarian at Tompkins Square and the

Bohemian at Webster.
"What is read at these places? The very best books obtainable on every subject. Generally speaking, there is less fiction demanded than science, biography, travel, everything that tends toward accurate information in regard to the world's work -knowledge rather then entertainment. There is a constant demand for works or socialism-not the rose water and pink tea type, concerning which hundreds of volumes come from the press every month but the real words of those who know

At the Twenty-third street branch ar interesting part of the regular library work is that done in the training school for librarians. The class is formed in October. The class work includes mending, covering and lettering books, shelf classification



A READER OF HISTORY.

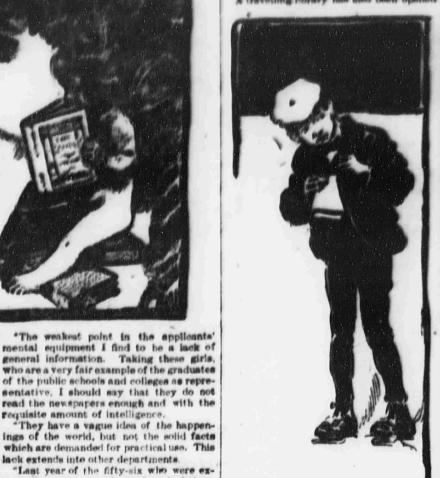
the public lectures given in the library buildings at the expense of the Board of Education. There have been three courses of lectures during the winter and spring one at the Tremont branch, one at the 135th street branch, and one at the Tompkins branch. The attendance has been large and the visitors enthusiastic.

Another experiment has been the Sunday afternoon opening of the reading rooms. This has shown widely divergent results. For example, at the St. Agnes branch, one and arrangement, use of card catalogue reference books, reading lists and means to help children as well as adult readers. Miss Foote, who has had charge of the school since its opening, speaks enthusiastically about the possibilities it offers to young women who have the necessary

qualifications. "The general public probably does not know," she said to a SUN reporter, "how high a degree of scholarship and general For example, at the St. Agnes branch, one information is required for the equipment of the best equipped in the city, where 80,000 of a good librarian. are kept in circulation among the measures of excistion and when the cull for them shows diminution of interest a new set is shippe

A notable featured.

A notable feature of the travelling home libraries among the older children of late has been the requests for books supplementing the reading required in schools. A travelling library has size been opened



A BOOK THIEF.

in one of the large department stores and has proved a success. A large insurance company has been supplied for several

The library for the blind, situated in the St. Agnes branch, is another interesting place. It embraces one of the largest circulating collections of books for the blind in the world. Not only this, but teachers



A COMFORTABLE CORNER WITH A NOVEL

for general capability. This year about the same number were admitted, and the for them or to read to them in their homes. promise of the examination which takes place this month is perhaps a little ahead of these figures."

"The weakest point in the applicants

read the newspapers enough and with the

"They have a vague idea of the happen

mined thirty were admitted, and of these

thirteen passed with an average of 75 per

cent., and eight others, who passed with

requisite amount of intelligence.

lack extends into other departments.

The summer work of the public library includes the establishment of roof garden libraries. One has been tried at Rivington street with great success.

A space forty feet square on the roof of janitor's quarters has been railed off and provided with awnings, furniture and electric lights. The main stairway has been carried up to provide easy access, and a special custodian has charge of the library n the roof.

The result has been such as to warrant the construction of other reading rooms on the roofs of library buildings in crowded districts.

Another important part of the public library work is that in connection with the travelling libraries, which supply clubs, nomes and classes of all descriptions. The offices of the travelling library have recently been moved from Rivington to Sixtyseventh street and Amsterdam avenue, and the work of sending the books out



IN THE SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS.

50 per cent., were eligible to the lower class are sent out to look up the blind who may not have heard of the advantages ready

NEW YORK A CITY OF ISLANDS. Some of Them Mere Dots, Others as Big as Separate Cities.

No large city of the world has so many islands within its municipal boundaries as New York. Some of these islands are mere dots. Others are large enough to have almost the dimensions of cities.

Governors Island, with an area of seventy acres, is the property of the Federal Government and is assessed at \$5,600,000 by the city, which is \$80,000 an acre, and as land values go within New York that figure is

Blackwell's Island, which covers 124 acres, is valued at \$12,000,000, which is at the rate of nearly \$97,000 an acre. Ward's Island is valued at \$9,090,000 and Randall's at \$5,000,000. North Brother Island is valued at \$220,000, Riker's Island at \$587,000, and Hart's Island at \$350,000.

The most important of the islands included within the boundaries of the Greater New York is, of course, Manhattan Island, the value of which is practically incalculable. It is at least \$5,000,000,000; how much more is conjectural.

The Borough of Brooklyn includes Coney Island. The whole of the Borough of Rich mond is an island, an island valued by the city for tax purposes at about \$50,000,000 The area of Staten Island is 36,600 acres, which is almost three times the size of Manhattan.

LAVINIA DISTURBED. She Tries to Be Good to the Conductor, but

He Doesn't Understand. "If," said the gentle Lavinia, "many more

things like this happen to me, I shall become a pessimist or a misanthrope or some other dreadful thing, I know. "Of course girls do sometimes give the

street car conductors cents for their fare, but they don't do this to be mean. They pay in cents in this way because they naven't any place to carry them and they take up too much room in their purses and they want to get rid of them, and why shouldn't they pay them to the conductor? "And why shouldn't he take them, and

be glad to take them, to keep? But you know that the conductor always thinks they give them to him for spite; and whenever he gets a chance he always gives a woman cents in change, to get even. They don't seem to understand, they never do. I met a conductor yesterday that I thought would, but when it came to this he was like the rest. "He was a nice conductor, polite to me

when I got on the car, and all that, and really I didn't like to pay him in cents, though I had a lot of them in my purse, and I thought I would try him. Somehow he was so polite, I thought that he would understand and when he came for my fare I didn't give him coppers. I gave him a dime; expecting that he would see and give me back a nickel. But he didn't; he gave me for change five coppers.

Do you wonder that I look on life gloomly?

by espects that about 100,000 are humaires, that is, they represent a floating population which is obliged to find shelter in boarding houses and lodgings. In this number are many beginners who earn only \$6 and \$5.50 a week, and for them there is no hope of

A PRACTICAL WOMAN ABOUT HOW IT CAN BE BONE.

re Are 160,600 Hameless Women in This City and Providing for Them is a Problem Not Pully Salved—Sten Bedge It—An Object Lesson Prom: Chicago.

Can women he housed and feet in respect-tion quarters in New York for from \$3 to able quarters in New York for from \$8 to \$8.50 a week? In other words, can hearding houses or hotels accommodating anywhere from no to \$20 women he equipped and operated on a weekly tax of \$5 a head without incurring a defect? This question is being discussed in philanthropic circles all over this city just new.

When the question is gubmitted to practical business man with some knowledge of the cost of running a hotel they usually any "No"-asy i with emphasis, too.

On the other hand, women of an equally practical turn of mind, well acquainted with food and rent values, say "Yes"—and say it with emphasis.

food and rent values, say "Fes"—and say it with emphasis.

As a result persone lacking in experience, but anxious and willing to help those of their sen less well off, are at a loss what to think or what to do. The Trow Martin lan, which soon opens its doors to working girls, and has accommodations for about 400, will charge \$5 a week for a room and two meaks a day; and the owner, connected for years with hotel enterprises, says that he only expects to clear expenses at that figure. He is certain there will be no dividende on the money invested. Should there be he will drop the price of board and lodging.

Women, however, thoroughly acquainted

Women, however, thoroughly acquainted with the purchasing power of a dollar, point out that a good eised room to herself is not an absolute necessity for the girl who can pay only \$8 a week. In the present condition of affairs, they say, she is often obliged to share a poorly ventilated, badly lighted tenement house room with half a dozen or more persons, and between such quarters and those provided in Mr. such quarters and those provided in Mr. Martin's inn there is a comfortable medium which can be attained at a figure well below \$5 a week. In support of this theory they quote the statement of D. O. Mills, made ecently in response to questions concern ng the financial condition of the Mills hotels, that from the start they have paid per cent, on the capital invested in spite of the fact that a man may live in one of them for \$3.50 a week or less, and that mer generally consume more food than do wo-

On the face of it this statement is encour aging, but Mr. Mills himself declares that hotel for women could not be successfully run on the same lines as the Mills hotels, in which lodgers must vacate their rooms every morning and stay out of them till night, being debarred from the privilege of tacking up their home photographs on the walls or tying ribbon bows to the furniture. What is more, Mr. Mills flatly and persistently refuses to consider any proposition to build a woman's hotel.

Notwithstanding these differences of opinion as to the feasibility of building and operating cheap hotels for working girls, every one who has any knowledge at all of the question agrees that obeap, respectable lodgings for working girls is a need which must soon be dealt with; that thing to start in at once to create such homes; indeed, that something will have to be done soon to prevent large number of girls becoming public charges. Such is the trend of the remarks made at many public meetings of late by women long identified with plans of many sorts for the protection and encouragement of working girls, some of which plans are theoretically deal but practically impossible. Needle to say, none of the speakers expresses the slightest doubt that, once started, the hotels would convincingly silence doubters who now persistently declare that nothing of the sort can be made to pay. It must be admitted that when asked for a reason for the faith that is in them, some of the enthusiasts are disappointingly vague. They admit that personally they have not demonstrated the possibility of feeding a woman for a week at the cost of a good sized beefsteak at a firstclass restaurant; for, of course, not much more than half the sum paid in for board and lodging can be turned over to the culinary department. Rent and running expenses must share with the kitchen, and rents in the populous districts close to shops and office buildings are high. To build hotels or boarding houses miles from the business centre of New York would, it is said, be worse than useless. They would remain empty. Wage earners getting \$5 a week or less must live within pasy walking distance of their work.

Fortunately for the future prospect of the working girl of small pay and no ome, all the enthusiasts are not vague. Here and there is one who has studied the economic features of the situation and is prepared to give practical illustration o what has been done and what may be done with \$3 a week.

Mrs. Clarence Burns, for example, who for the last twelve months has gone exhaustively into every phase of the subject, is primed with facts and figures, which are reasonably conclusive, that decent, comfortable living accommodation and enough good plain food to keep a girl strong and healthy can be furnished for less than \$4.50 or \$5 a week. When asked, "Why then, have not many such houses been built long ago?" Mrs. Burns replied:

"Because of this very vagueness of which we have been speaking. Many women who come in contact with the working girls in the shops and elsewhere have long appregiated their needs, and believed those needs could be supplied, without taking the trouble to get enough convincing data together o inspire women of means to go ahead and spend their money on working girls'

"No one who has not gone into the question in earnest has any idea how almost impossible it is to get hold of reliable statistics of any kind.

*For example, I was obliged to send to Washington to find out how many working girls there are in New York and how they are classified. Nowhere in New York could I get the information. Dry goods merchants had no figures to give as to th number of women employees in the de-partment stores. Not a man of them was posted as to how the average working girl lived, whether the majority had a home, or where and how they existed outside of business hours. Few would believe that there were not plenty of boarding houses for all the women, young or old, who wanted to board. That is the general belief, I find, of most persons who have not looked into the matter: but facts don't bear out this belief. Let me give a few of the statistics I have gathered!

"There are about 300,000 wage earning women in New York, of whom 22,705 are saleswomen with an average weekly wage of 86.50 a week, which means, of course, that a large percentage get \$5 a week and less, and perhaps half the number from \$9 to "Mr. Martin's inn will reach the letter

many beginners who carn only 25 and \$3.50 a week, and for them there is no hope of gatting quarters in any comfortable hearding house. No house confet be operated at a low enough figure to take them in.

"They get ledgings to roome where perhaps there are a decam bade for ten or fifteen cents a right and hoy what they and from gustient men. These are facte. Until these girls get on as as to command higher pay there is little or no chance for them. When plane for building boarding house for working in shope, factories and office buildings and thousands of whom live, or ledge, rather, in the commonest tenements under circumstances which give no privacy, no decempy, no saything to help a girl.

"In the better class tonoments i find few tessate who are willing to take a boarder, asseting all the room they have for their own family; but in the changer and poorer grades they esider refuse one provided she is willing to crowd in with half a desen others and uses a shaledown or a cot. The chang, dean boarding houses on the east and west sides of the town give the preference to men, many of them refusing to take young women at all, and the comparatively few homes for girls where the ms is under 66 a week and which were entred and are maintained by philanthropic bodies of women regardless of whether they are some basis and is located in a district where it is most sorely needed. Here are some data to prove this: About five years ago a Miss Robertson started in Chicago just such a boarding house, with accommodation for eighty girls at a weekly charge a head of from \$3.75 to \$3.25, the difference in price indicating a difference in room accommodation, not in meals. There were two or these sitch to a room. I believe and in

indicating a difference in room accommodation, not in meals. There were two or three girls to a room, I believe, and in spite of the fact that relatively it takes more to feed a smaller than a larger number of persons, The Eleanor has prospered to the extent of starting Eleanor No. 2, with dation for eighty more girls.

Yes, I admit that rents may be cheape in Chicago than here, but the difference in rent would be offset by having houses in New York to take are of twice or three

times eighty under one roof.

"To come back to New York. At the Clara de Hirsch Home, which is also a training school, and where young girls are boarded for a nominal sum for six months, or until they learn a trade, the meals served, which are plentiful and wholesome, cost exactly 6 9-10 cents each. I got the exact figures from the manager, a practical business woman, and I sampled the meals, which are good enough for anybody. "Again, in the Little Mothers' Association,

of which I am president, I have found that the cost of feeding as few as fifty children at the summer headquarters is exactly \$1.40 each per week. I say children, but there are many large girls among the number, and perhaps none who eats less than the average working girl.

"And they have substantial meals—s cereal and hash or eggs, besides bread and butter and milk for breakfast; meat, vege-tables and a pudding for dinner; cold meat or baked beans, together with stewed fruit, bread and butter and cake for supper.

"Now, if this can be done with so few as fifty, it ought to be easy enoughto a ocomplish with four times that number.

"In the same ratio running expenses may be kept down as the number of the boarding house family goes up. The cook we employ for the Little Mothers could as easily cook for four times fifty, with a little extra belp in preparing vegetables, of course, and a good housekeeper can oversee a big louse as easily as a small one.

"To sum up," Mrs. Burns continued those of us who have given serious consideration to the imminent need of cheap boarding houses for working girls have

ome to this conclusion "The most practical and economical way to satisfy this need is to rent a large house or houses in various sections where they are most needed, make the rooms fresh and clean with paint and paper, but refuse to spend one cent in remo In the larger rooms put single beds for two, three or four girls, and reduce working force, if necessary, by asking the girls to make their own beds. Have the various departments managed by thoroughly practical business women accusomed to that sort of work, and have the ame rules-no more-which are observed in any respectable boarding house.

"I am in favor of women running boarding houses and hotels of this class, not men. If several such boarding houses at which the weekly rate charged was about \$3 were started and proved to be a success I am pertain there are wealthy women in this city who would immediately put up the ney to build hotels of the same class with all modern conveniences. These women are only holding back for fear of sinking their money in a hopeless enter-

Bartenders' Superstition.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Did you ever see a bartender take a drink alone?" Grant Straub, mikologist, asked me, "No? Well, I guess not, for every good bartender knows it's bad luck to take a drink all by his lonesome. If he does, trouble is sure to follow. A couple of drunks will come in and start a rough house or he'll be beat out of the price of a round of drinks.
"I've never known it to fail, and, consequently in so far as I am personally concerned. I couldn't be persuaded to take a drink by myself. It ian't good policy for a bartender to drink much, and few of them do, on duty, anyhow; but occasionally a fellow may get thirsty and feel a little beer would do him good. Then is the time for him to remember the Then is the time for him to remember the pet superstition of the trade and give somebody a treat, or else he's kicking up some sort of trouble for himself. I knew a fellow over in Cincinnati who laughed at the superstition and insisted upon having his occasional drink without indulging in a treat for some-

body.

In the space of one month he had seven fights in the saloon where he worked in consequence, had two or three bad falls and sustained more or less severe bruises, a keg of beer rolled on him, his hand was cut on several occasions while picking up broken glasses or bottles, and in the end he slipped on a fruit peel and broke his arm, winding up his career in Cincinnati, so far as I know. And each one of these socidents was preceded by one of his lonely drinks.

He Got a Reply. From the Buffalo Times.

Several years ago a farmer drove to Buffalo to buy from a wholesale firm a bill of goods for his country store. After coming down-stairs and while waiting for his goods to be

stairs and while waiting for his goods to be packed he noticed several men using the apeaking tube.

After a while his ouricalty got the better of him and he saked the proprietor what that thing was. "A speaking tube," said the proprietor. "Speak to some one upstairs and see how it works."

"What will I say?" said the farmer, going over to the tube. "Oh, say anything you like," said the

ESTRELLA MEETS HER NEW RELATIONS.

Anchibald, Having Taken Unto Himself a Wife, Presents Her to His Relatives.

Papa, gruffy—Here comes the idi-a-

phonod up.
Mamme, tearfully—My poor darling—
mater Florence, running to window—
There the is—just getting out of the ox-

Stater May-My, one's right Auss Malina-Serves him right for slope

[Archibaid onters amorting Mrs. Archibat Petretts: The family lines up aniemnly, apps and mamma in the centre, May right, forence left, Aunt Motina back.] Archibald, kinning his mother-Mothers fear, I want you to most your new daugh

Papa—She's got two now——
Archibald—And this is my father——
Mamma, opening her arms to Estrella,
he has stood timidly—Oh, you dear aways

Slater Hay—Slush! Slater Florence—Oh, fudge! Archibaid—And my slaters—May and

Florence. Slater May, surveying her calmly—How to you do?
Sister Florence-Oh, you ran away,

didn't you? Did you feel scared? What foce a marriage license look—— Archibaki—And this is dear, old Aunt

Aunt Melina, pecking her sharply on the

cheek—You are very welcome, dear. Why didn't you get a gray travelling dress? Sister May—Do you really like those Johnny Jones hats? I think they're horrid. Estrella, timidly-I never bought any-thing by myself before. Mother-mother,

always went with me --A. Melina, with asperity-Your mother should have been with you this time. Papa-Well, young man, what are you

going to do now? Estrella, looking as if about to cry— Archie feels that he is not suited for a proessional career—that's why he left college.

He is going to work.

Papa—Work! Archie? My dear, you have not known Archie as long as I have. Mamma-Oh, Henry! Archie will be glad to work for such a sweet little wife. S. May, humming-"What you goin' to do

when de rent comes round?" S. Florence—Have you had any lunch?
Estrella, confused—N-no—
Archibald,embarrassed—There wasn't any

dining car—
John, entering—The cab man says Mr.
Archibald forgot to pay his fare.
Archibald, feeling in pockets, turning red—Don't believe I have any change—forgot to stop at the bank and get a check cashed—
What have are you using Archie?

Papa—What bank are you using. Archie?
Archibald. desperately—Er-er-little private bank of a friend of mine.
Papa, serenely—Allow me, Archie.
[hands bill to John.]
Mamma—You children come out in the dining room. I am sure John will get you something to eat.

[Exit Archibald and Estrella with mamma.]

(Exit Archibald and Estrella with mamma.)

A. Melina, dropping into chair—You can see that child's got a lot to learn.

S. May, tumbling on to sofa—She isn't bad—hasn't much shape, though.

S. Florence—Tee-hee!

A. Melina—Florence, what are you laughing at? May, I am horrified!

Papa, putting on his hat—Tell that young fool he can't roost here. He wouldn't go back to college—must have a wife! He wants to be looking around for a job.

S. May—You'll have to sleep with Auntie Florence—

S. Florence—They can't have my room.
S. May—Standing room only in mine.
A. Melina—You ought to be glad to accommodate your new sister.
S. May (aged 20)—I never asked for any

S. Florence (aged 17)—They had to have a change off from you.

A. Melina—They might have worried along without either of you.

S. Florence—We'll let. em try it some

day.
S. May, sarcastically—We won't turn down as many offers as you did, Auntie.
A. Melina, furiously—You'll never have any offers—all you'll get will be chances. I can't listen to any more such flippant talk. It was unknown when I was a girl—S. Florence—Nothin' to talk about then but sewing schools and funerals.
A. Melina—Folks had a great deal more when I was a girl than they do now.
S. May—Perhaps—but it was so long ago we can't appreciate it.
A. Melina—I think your father had better put you girls to work instead of Archie—S. May—You don't seem to mind spongin' on him, Auntie.

on him, Auntie.

A. Melina—Me? I sponge on your father?
Who keeps the accounts—who does the marketing while you worthless chits are combing your hair—tell me? Who buys your clothes?

S. Florence, humming—

Nebody knows who buys her clothes But she wears them just the same.

A. Melina-I wish I was your mother for bout five minutes! [Gathers her skirts. S. May—Gee—Wonder if Archie's huggin' his wife? Let's see. They approach portieres on tiptoe-pull them aside slightly-peer into dining

S. Florence Oh, May, she's sittln' in his May-Member night I caught you sit-

S. May—'Member night I caught you sitting in Harry's—
S. Florence—Oh, shut up! She looks like a blessed baby.
S. May—Must be sorter nice, though. What's she doin'? Cryin'?
S. Florence—She says everybody's so cold and critical—wants to go home. Poor little thing!
S. May—Humph! Pity she didn't stay there. S. Florence—Archie's wipin' her eyes.

Archie's a sweet boy.
S. May-He's easy-roped in on the first S. Florence—I don't care—I'm goin' to

love her.
S. May—Isn't any hurry about it. Look out, here they come.
S. Florence—Oh, you dear thing. I just know I'm goin' to love you!
S. May—She got sentimental—pecked through the curtain.

May and Florence retreat across the S. Florence, turning red-You're a story teller! Archibald-Oh, shut up, May-don't be

hasty! Estrella, timidly—What a beautiful home Estrella, timidly—What a beautiful home this is.

S. May—It's got a mortgage on it, though. Archibald, turning red—That's May's idea of humor. Estrella, which room would you rather have—May's or Florence's?

S. May—You're a nice looking husband. Can't even afford——S. Florence, interrupting—There, dear, don't cry. Let's go up and see how you like my room.

my room.

Archibald, gratefully—Florence, you're a brick. Come, Estrella! [They leave the room without paying any attention to May.]

May-Florence is a good hearted little cool. Guess I'll go over to Mary Flypp's. Commerce and Literature.

From the Washington Ster. "Do you think that a commercial career s to be compared to a literary career " asket he high browed and melancholy youth "My boy," said Mr. Cumrox, "in business you can write your name on a piece of paper no bigger than a postal card and make it worth thousands of dollars. In literature you can write up reams of paper without making is worth to cents."